

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.
MOVEMENT NORTH OF THE JAMES.
One Fort and 6 Earthworks Stormed.
16 GUNS AND 500 PRISONERS TAKEN.
Only 4 Miles from Richmond
THE MOVEMENT ON OUR LEFT.
Rumored Evacuation of Petersburg.

New-York Tribune.

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The Movement toward Richmond—Battle at Chapin's Bluff—The Regiments Engaged—List of Casualties.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 2, 1864.

The following accounts from the Army of the James and the Army of the Potomac have reached this Bureau:

In front of Richmond, Va., Thursday Night, Sept. 29, 1864.

The veterans, braves of the 10th and 12th Army Corps, have been ordered to the front.

By a forced march from their former position, portions of these corps arrived at Deep Bottom about daylight this morning, and immediately began to advance upon Richmond. Their skirmish line first encountered the enemy in a fortified position, about three miles from the end of our pontoon-bridge. Col. Samuel V. Dunsen, Third Brigade of Gen. Palmer's Colored Division of the Eighteenth Corps, being in the lead, they charged the line of the enemy's works without hesitation, but were repulsed with much loss, sixteen officers out of twenty-two being either killed or wounded. A charge was then made by the Second Brigade of the same Division, under Col. Draper, with entire success, the works being carried with considerable loss on both sides. The second Brigade was assisted in this assault by the Fifth Regiment of Colored Troops, a part of the First Brigade, under Major Terry, who lost one hundred and forty-three men and five officers in the charge.

The next day, about three miles farther on, were found unoccupied.

About a mile from there was encountered the outer line of the fortifications of Richmond, running from Chapin's Bluff, opposite Fort Darling, around the city to the northward. About daylight the 12th Brigade of Gen. Griffin's Division of the 10th Corps, and the 14th U. S. Colored Regiment, were sent forward to develop the strength of this line of works, and at the same time to draw the enemy to one point on our left. This having been accomplished, a grand advance was made by portions of the two Corps, mostly by a flank movement from our right upon the enemy concentrated on our left. The line was carried with the capture of sixteen guns and about a hundred prisoners. Among these was the Major in command of the post, who was wounded, and who acknowledged that they were taken completely by surprise.

Our line now extends from Chapin's Bluff to the White Oak Swamp, at a distance of from five to six miles from Richmond, and from the Bluff we command the enemy's main pontoon bridge across the James.

Major-General Birney is in immediate command of this position, and most skillfully he has managed it so far.

The regiments most severely engaged in the fighting yesterday were the 11th N. Y., 24th Me., 81st N. Y., 7th Me., 4th Conn., 47th and 124th N. Y., and Gen. Palmer's Colored Division. Of these the 5th, 8th, 17th, 24th, 47th and 124th Regiments suffered heavily. It is universally admitted that the colored troops and their officers acquitted themselves in the most admirable manner. Our entire loss is estimated at about 750. That of the enemy is probably considerably less on this occasion.

I append such a list of casualties as I have been able to obtain under difficulties.

By the time that this reaches you it will probably not be continued to say that this is precisely such a movement on the north side of the James as we had at the line of the capture of the Weldon Railroad. If the movement fails of complete success on the right you may expect to hear of complete success on the left. I should not be surprised to hear, at any moment, of an instant repulsion of the Weldon Railroad strategy in regard to the Lynchburg Railroad, or even Petersburg itself.

AT THE LEFT.

WARREN STATION, Friday Night, Sept. 30, 1864.

There was no more fighting on the right up to midnight this afternoon. Our forces successfully held Chapin's Bluff.

On this end of the line, a portion of the Fifth Corps, supported by a portion of the Ninth, advanced this afternoon for the Lynchburg Railroad, and now hold a strong position about four miles from here, having captured two lines of Rebel works with considerable loss on both sides.

The Rebels attacked the Second Corps to-night, along the old line, but were handsomely repulsed as usual by that Corps.

ILLINOIS.

LIST OF CASUALTIES IN THE BATTLE BETWEEN RICHMOND, SEPT. 29TH.

Gen. Ord, 10th Corps, 11th N. Y., 24th Me., 81st N. Y., 7th Me., 4th Conn., 47th and 124th N. Y., and Gen. Palmer's Colored Division.

Gen. Birney, 10th Corps, 11th N. Y., 24th Me., 81st N. Y., 7th Me., 4th Conn., 47th and 124th N. Y., and Gen. Palmer's Colored Division.

Gen. Griffin, 10th Corps, 11th N. Y., 24th Me., 81st N. Y., 7th Me., 4th Conn., 47th and 124th N. Y., and Gen. Palmer's Colored Division.

Gen. Palmer, 10th Corps, 11th N. Y., 24th Me., 81st N. Y., 7th Me., 4th Conn., 47th and 124th N. Y., and Gen. Palmer's Colored Division.

Gen. Dunsen, 10th Corps, 11th N. Y., 24th Me., 81st N. Y., 7th Me., 4th Conn., 47th and 124th N. Y., and Gen. Palmer's Colored Division.

Gen. Terry, 10th Corps, 11th N. Y., 24th Me., 81st N. Y., 7th Me., 4th Conn., 47th and 124th N. Y., and Gen. Palmer's Colored Division.

Gen. Draper, 10th Corps, 11th N. Y., 24th Me., 81st N. Y., 7th Me., 4th Conn., 47th and 124th N. Y., and Gen. Palmer's Colored Division.

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Operations on our Left Wing—Battle near Poplar Grove Church—Gallant Charge—The Rebel Works Carried—Officers Wounded—A Rain Storm on Saturday.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
BUREAU OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Friday, Sept. 30, 1864—P. M.

Yesterday Gen. Gregg, supported by the two Brigades of Infantry, pushed a reconnaissance from our left toward the Lynchburg Railroad, as far as Poplar Spring Church, beyond the Vaughn Turnpike. No enemy in any force was discovered.

Today Gen. Griffin's Division of the Fifth Corps, advancing beyond the Church in a north-westerly direction, came upon the enemy in a strong position about two miles from the Weldon Railroad. Their preparations for defense, though not yet completed, were very formidable, consisting of a well-intrenched skirmish line along the brow of a hill, supported a few rods in the rear by two redan forts, mounting three-inch rifled pieces and a battery of line of breastworks. The position was only accessible across an open field for nearly a fourth of a mile.

Gen. Griffin decided to carry the works by storm, and formed his Division in three lines of battle by Brigades, the Third Brigade in advance under Col. Welch of the 12th Pennsylvania. The assault was perfectly and brilliantly successful. The whole line was taken, including the forts, with two or three guns and about fifty prisoners. The other guns were dragged away. The Rebels left their dead and wounded upon the field. A Rebel Lieutenant was shot through the head upon the parapet of one of the forts.

The prisoners belonged to Beauregard's command, and were of Graham's Petersburg Battery, the Seventh Confederate and Eighth Georgia Cavalry and the Sixty-second Georgia Infantry. Among them was one Major, one Captain and five Lieutenants.

Great praise is given to our 3d Brigade, which bore the burden of the fight.

Our loss was not great. I think not 150 in the aggregate, but it is counted one of our best officers, Col. Welch of the 12th Michigan. Lieut. Conant, 11th Pennsylvania, was also killed.

The following is a list of officers wounded:

Major Partridge, 16th Michigan; Lieut. Col. Ed. Barrett, 4th New York; Lieut. A. S. Witt, 14th Michigan; Capt. Kilgore, 15th Pennsylvania; Lieut. George Baird, 10th Michigan; Lieut. John Luck, 11th Pennsylvania; Lieut. A. B. Edson, 3d Pennsylvania.

This is but an eye-saver to a very good-sized draft that we may have the privilege of witnessing to-morrow.

The news that comes to us from the extreme right is encouraging, and, inasmuch as, possibly, the confidence of the army in our Commander-in-Chief, Sateau gun, five of which are 60-pounders, and several hundred prisoners, have been taken. You probably have the details.

SATURDAY, Oct. 1, 1864—A. M.

This morning's report may interrupt operations today.

Rumor that Petersburg has been evacuated.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2, 1864.

An officer, arrived to-day from James River, says that when he left City Point a report was in circulation that the Rebels had abandoned Petersburg. The story needs confirmation.

Further News—The Capture of Chapin's Bluff—Capture of Rebel Scouts—The Enemy Confused.

PORTSMOUTH, Friday, Sept. 30, 1864.

The United States hospital steamer Matilda, with 195 wounded officers and soldiers, wounded in the action of yesterday, at Chapin's Bluff, has arrived here.

The steamer George Washington, with 150 wounded soldiers, has also arrived here.

The United States hospital steamer, with 235 wounded, mostly privates—all from Deep Bottom—arrived here this afternoon.

From the officers and others we gather the following facts in regard to the action on the North side of the James, which has thus far proved a most brilliant success:

During the night of the 29th the Tenth and Eighteenth Corps crossed the James River to the North side, moving with great celerity, and at daylight on the 30th suddenly came upon the enemy.

The Eighteenth Corps, Gen. Ord's, met the enemy at Chapin's Bluff, charging the Rebel works with great gallantry and were successful, carrying the post of Fort Morris with seven guns, and then charging and carrying at the point of the bayonet six other earthworks, capturing in all 16 guns and 500 prisoners.

The works thus captured are very strong and fully equal to any that the enemy have around Richmond.

Gen. Birney's Corps also met with great success, driving the Rebels from their works commanding the New-Market Road, and gaining an important position seriously menacing Richmond.

All accounts agree that the colored troops behaved admirably—a fact which is abundantly proved by the large number which have reached here.

Our brave white veteran troops fully sustained their well-earned character, so nobly won on many a hard-fought field, and showed clearly by their actions that they fully believed in conquering a peace.

Major-General E. O. C. Ord was wounded while gallantly directing the movements of his troops. His friends will be glad to hear that his wound is not severe, and will probably only keep him from active duty a few weeks. It is a flesh wound in the right leg.

General Burnham was killed. He fell at the head of his brigade, while leading a charge. His remains have reached here, and will be sent North immediately.

The latest reports from the front of that part of the army on the north side of the James River, represent that everything is highly encouraging.

Our forces were within four or five miles of Richmond this morning, having driven the enemy before them in confusion.

Nearly all of our wounded in the action of Thursday, about 500 in all, have been brought down.

The following is a correct list of the casualties among our officers who have been received:

Lieut. A. M. Pratt, 6th U. S. Colored—leg amputated.

Lieut. Col. McDonald, 4th New York—leg amputated.

Lieut. F. A. King, 16th Pennsylvania—wounded in the arm.

Capt. Fish, 1st New York—wounded in the leg.

Capt. C. M. Allen, 9th New York—wounded in the shoulder.

Arrival of Wounded—Some Particulars of the Battle North of the James—Casualties among Officers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Thursday, Sept. 29, 1864—Evening.

Reports from General Butler's Department say that the Tenth and Eighteenth Army Corps crossed the James River at Deep Bottom and advanced against the enemy's works at Chapin's Bluff, taking the first line of rifle pits without resistance, at 9 o'clock, a. m.

At 10 a. m. the enemy's strong position at Chapin's Bluff was carried by assault, and three hundred prisoners taken, with sixteen pieces of artillery, flags, etc.

A Division of the Eighteenth Corps is stated to have suffered considerable loss, but to what extent is not known.

Our troops held the position, which is about seven miles from Richmond.

Heavy firing was heard late this afternoon, on the extreme left. It is believed to be Gregg's cavalry engaging the enemy. They went on a reconnaissance in the direction of the South side railroad, but the result of their trip has not been ascertained.

Rebel scouting parties or guerrillas have been capturing safe guards left at houses in Prince George County the last few days. One of these came in to-day to get his pay, and while on his way back to his post was seized and robbed of his money and other valuables, his arms and part of his clothing, and then released. Another was coming in and being ordered to halt and surrender his revolver and shot one of the enemy, after which he made good his escape, although pursued several miles.

The Rebels have been back and forth to-day in every direction, at one time marching off towards our left and again returning to Petersburg, as if going to Richmond, then appearing at some other point, and finally going out of sight altogether.

Some deserters came in to-day, who say that the defeat of Early in the Valley had caused great depression throughout the Rebel ranks, and thousands were ready to leave on the first opportunity, having lost all faith in their final success.

Capt. D. G. Pitts, of the 19th Colored Regiment, was killed yesterday on the picket line, and two or three of his men were wounded.

Brick firing was kept up along the center of the line all night between the pickets.

This morning the time is quiet prevails.

Reports that the Rebels are evacuating Petersburg are again in circulation here.

W. D. MCG.

The Fight at Chapin's Bluff.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 1, 1864.

The following additional particulars have been received from a participant in the fight at Chapin's Bluff:

"Gen. Ord of the Eighteenth Corps, with two small divisions, pushed toward Richmond on Thursday morning, fighting his way and driving in the enemy's front until he reached Chapin's Bluff. Here very heavy fighting, extending for miles around. The Rebel gun-batteries were in the rear and below them.

The Rebel garrison, though small, had been reinforced from Richmond. One division, Gen. Stannard's, took the advance of the main work, and thence swinging around inside of and in the rear of the enemy in the other works, drove them out before them.

While this was done heavy reinforcements came down from Richmond, which were also driven out.

The division which did this last evening brigade commander, killed or wounded. Gen. Burnham was killed. Col. Stevens and Donohue were wounded, but not dangerously.

This division behaved most gallantly, losing some 200 officers and men, killed or wounded.

The works taken were the strongest, so far seen, around Richmond. Our loss shows the stubborn character of the enemy's fighting.

Gen. Ord was only slightly wounded.

We have a strong hold near Richmond, and Gen. Grant will be relieved, keep it.

Heavy fighting was going on when our informant left.

The Fighting Renewed on Friday—Heavy Engagement also South of Petersburg.

PORTSMOUTH, Saturday, Oct. 1, 1864.

The U. S. Hospital steamer George Leary, arrived from Deep Bottom this afternoon, reports fighting in progress yesterday on the North side of the James, with heavy firing on the South side of Petersburg, which continued all a late hour last evening. No important results are yet reported, but the indications are very favorable.

Gen. Ord at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 1, 1864.

Major-General Ord arrived here this morning from the front, and is now at Bermuda. He received a flesh wound in the right leg, but is doing well. The General is full of hope of glorious results from our present movements. He says he hopes to be up and at it again in a few weeks.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Gen. Rosecrans at Tullahoma—Forrest's Artillery—Captures and Recaptures—Negroes Treated as Prisoners of War—Officers to be Paroled.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Sept. 30, 1864.

Late advices report Gen. Rosecrans at Tullahoma, and the railroad and telegraph roads in running order to that point.

A telegram from Pulaski, Tenn., reports that patrols there were fired upon on different roads. Several Union officers who were captured, had escaped, and many privates were coming into our lines.

Forrest has twenty-two wagon loads of ammunition and nine pieces of artillery, two of which are ten pound Parrots. The artillery captured at Athens, and six pieces more have been sent across the river.

Part of the 10th Michigan, were captured in the fight at Athens, and are again reported captured by Wheeler in the fight at the Sulphur Branch Trestle.

Col. Lathrop, 11th U. S. Colored troops, Lieut. Carter, and Assistant Surgeon Fred. Wagner, 2d Tennessee, were killed.

The total Union loss was 75 killed and 8 wounded. The 1st Tennessee Cavalry, Col. Mann, 512 in number, were captured at Sulphur Trestle.

The negroes were all treated as prisoners of war, and the officers allowed their private property. The officers will be paroled at Meriden, Miss., and sent to Memphis for exchange. Forrest moved his lines under flag of truce at the Sulphur Branch Trestle.

The Rebels are reported in large numbers opposite Florence, along the line of the river. It is believed another attack will be made on Pulaski.

(Civil Prisoner Released—Nashville Road All Right.

CHATTANOOGA, Saturday, Oct. 1, 1864.

Major and member of the Pennsylvania Senate, who was taken prisoner fifteen months ago, arrived here to-day. He was exchanged by virtue of a special arrangement between Hood and Sherman and without the knowledge of the Richmond authorities, who are therefore refused to exchange him on any terms.

Brig. Gen. Wagner has taken command of the 3d Division of the Tenth Army Corps in place of Gen. Newton, who has been ordered to Ray West.

The latest intelligence is that the main road between Knoxville and Atlanta has not been touched.

Latest from Sheridan.

SUCCESSFUL PURSUIT OF EARLY.

IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF REBEL PROPERTY.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON.

Saturday, Oct. 1—11:59 a. m. 1864.

Major-General JOHN A. DIX: The following dispatches from Maj. Gen. Sheridan, detailing his successful operations since the last report, have just been received:

HARRISBURG, Va., Sept. 29, 1864—7:50 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT: On my last dispatch I informed you that I pressed Early's cavalry through New Market, at the same time sending cavalry around his flank, that he gave up the Valley and took to the mountains, passing through Brown's Gap. I kept up the pursuit to Port Republic, destroying seventy-five wagons and four caissons.

I sent Gen. Torbert, who overtook me at Harrisonburg, to Staunton, with Wilson's Division of Cavalry, and one brigade of Merritt's. Torbert entered Staunton on the 26th and destroyed a large quantity of Rebel Government property, harness, saddles, small arms, hard bread, flour, repair shops, etc.

He then proceeded to Waynesboro, destroying the iron bridge over the south branch of the Shenandoah, seven miles of the track, the depot buildings, a Government tannery, and a large amount of leather, flour, &c., at that place. He found the tunnel defended by infantry, and retired via Staunton.

It is my impression that most of the troops which Early had left passed through the mountains to Charlottesville, that Kershaw's division came to his assistance, and I think passed along the west base of the mountains to Waynesboro.

I am getting from 25 to 40 prisoners daily, who come from the mountains on each side and deliver themselves up.

From the most trustworthy accounts Early's army was completely broken up and is dispersed.

Kershaw had not reached Richmond, but was somewhere in the vicinity of Gordonsville, when he received orders to rejoin Early.

The destruction of the grain and forage from here to Staunton will be a terrible blow to them.

All the grain, forage, &c., in the vicinity of Staunton was realized for the use of Early's army. All in the lower part of the Valley was shipped to Richmond for the use of Lee's army.

The country from here to Staunton was abundantly supplied with forage, grain, &c.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj. Gen.

HARRISBURG, Va., Sept. 26, 1864—7 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. GRANT: I am going the rounds of the papers that the Nineteenth Corps was late in coming to the battle of Winchester. I was entirely unconscious of this until now it is in the papers.

The statement was made by R. L. Shelby. I wish to say that it was incorrect, and that this correspondent was arrested by my order on a previous occasion for writing untruthful accounts.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major General.

No report of the operations in front of Richmond and Petersburg later than my telegram of last night has reached